

CLAIMS

1. A pn-semiconductor material that can be obtained by a method comprising in succession the following steps:

- a step in which a substrate made of a porous oxide ceramic is functionalized by chemical grafting of one or more compounds containing at least one group that can be polymerized with one or more precursors of an electrically conducting polymer and at least one group able to be chemically grafted onto said substrate;

- a step in which said substrate thus functionalized is impregnated with a solution containing said precursor(s); and

- a step in which said precursor or precursors are polymerized.

2. The semiconductor material as claimed in claim 1, in which the porous oxide ceramic is chosen from ceramics based on transition metals chosen from Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir and Pt, or based on lanthanides, such as La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Er and Yb, or based on elements of Group IIIA of the Periodic Table of Elements chosen from Al, Ga, In and Tl, or based on elements of Group IVA of the Periodic Table of the Elements chosen from Si, Ge, Sn and Pb, or based on elements of Group VIA of the Periodic Table of the Elements, chosen from Se and Te, and combinations thereof.

3. The semiconductor material as claimed in claim 1 or 2, in which the porous oxide ceramic is a mesoporous ceramic.

5

4. The semiconductor material as claimed in claim 3, in which the mesoporous ceramic is mesostructured.

10

5. The semiconductor material as claimed in claim 1 or 4, in which the ceramic is titanium dioxide TiO_2 .

6. The semiconductor material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, in which the group or groups able to be chemically grafted onto the ceramic are chosen from the groups having the following formulae:

- COOR^1 with R^1 representing a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group;

- COCl ;

- $\text{COCH}_2\text{CO-R}^1$ with R^1 representing a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group;

- PO(OH)_2 , $-\text{PO(OR}^2\text{)(OH)}$ or $-\text{PO(OR}^2\text{)(OR}^3\text{)}$ with R^2 and R^3 , which are identical or different, representing an alkyl group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group;

30

- CO(NHOH) ;

- $M(OR^4)_{n-x-1}Z_x$ with x being an integer ranging from 1 to $(n-1)$, M being a metal or a metalloid, n being an oxidation number of M , R^4 representing a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, a phenyl group, a monovalent metal cation or a group of formula $N^+R^1_4$, with R^1 representing a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group, and Z represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, a phenyl group or a halogen atom;

- SO_3M' with M' representing a hydrogen atom, a monovalent metal cation or a group of formula $N^+R^1_4$ with R^1 representing a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group;

- $B(OM')_2$ with M' representing a hydrogen atom, a monovalent metal cation or a group of formula $N^+R^1_4$ with R^1 representing a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, or a phenyl group;

- OH;
and combinations thereof.

7. The semiconductor material as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the group or groups that can be polymerized with one or more precursors of an electrically conducting polymer are chosen from the groups: acetylene, p-phenylene, p-phenylenevinylene, p-phenylenesulfide, pyrrole, thiophene, furan, azulene, azine, aniline, cyanophenylenevinylene and p-pyridyl vinylene.

8. The semiconductor material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, which further includes one or more chromophores that sensitize said ceramic.

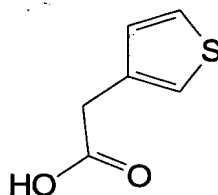
5

9. The semiconductor material as claimed in claim 1, in which:

- the porous oxide ceramic substrate is a TiO_2 substrate;

10

- the compound used in the functionalization step satisfies the following formula:



- the precursor used in the impregnation step is an alkylthiophene.

15

10. A method of preparing a semiconductor material as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, comprising in succession the following steps:

20

- a step in which a substrate made of a porous oxide ceramic is functionalized by chemical grafting of one or more compounds containing at least one group that can be polymerized with one or more precursors of an electrically conducting polymer and at least one group able to be chemically grafted onto said substrate;

25

- a step in which said substrate thus functionalized is impregnated with a solution containing said precursor(s); and

- a step in which said precursor or
5 precursors are polymerized.

11. A photovoltaic cell comprising:

- a current-collecting first electrode;
- a second electrode; and

10 - a semiconducting region consisting of a material as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, said region being placed between said first electrode and said second electrode.